Weekly National Intelligencer.

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Weekly National Intelligencer.

By GALES & SEATON. JAMES C. WELLING, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. The subscription price of this paper for a year is Two DOLLARS, payable in advance.

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CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1864.

In the SENATE a bill previously referred to the Commit tee on Finance to remit the duties on goods imported for Sanitary and Christian Commission fairs, was reported back by Mr. Cowan, with a substitue therefor, remitting the duties for the Chicago Sanitary Fair, and relieving its officers from the penalties for sales and lotteries without license. The substitute was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill providing for bail in cases of military arrests, with amendments. Also, the bill for ascertaining and adjusting the claims for property destroyed by the United States army during the present rebellion, with a recommendation that it do not pass. Mr. WILSON reported, from the Military Committee

the bill for the examination of certain officers in the army, recommending a concurrence in the House amendments which was agreed to.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Post Office Committee, reported back the House post route bill, with various amendments, and it was passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported payment for horses and other property destroyed in the against the running of cars on Sunday. military service. It allows pay to officers and soldiers for horses belonging to them, when captured from them by and Post Roads, called up the bill to provide compensation the enemy in the discharge of their duty. It was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution amendatory of the act to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation to pay the men actually employed in the Western Department, and it was passed.

Mr. Powell submitted the following, which was or dered to be printed:

Whereas a military order has been recently issued in the State of Kentucky probit-iting the circulation in sail State of the Cincinnati Enquirer, a newspaper printed and published at Cincinnati, Ohio; and whereas a free pressis essential to maintain the rights and liberties of the peo-

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the aforesaid military order to be revoked, and that the Pre-sident be further requested to issue such orders as will master General. prevent the military authorities from encroaching upon the freedom of the press in future.

The following bills were reported on adversely from the Judiciary Committee:

The House bill prescribing the time in which indictment may be found against persons charged with crimes against the United States, and the House bill to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and provide for psyment of certain demands for quartermaster stores and subsistence of the army.

A "bill to prohibit the discharge of persous from liability to military duty by reason of the payment of money"-in other words, to repeal the \$300 exemption from draft-occupied much of the time of the Senate. It was eventually passed, having first been so amended as to limit the service under any future draft to a period not exceeding one year. The House of Representatives a day or decisive vote.

The Senate did not adjourn until half-past twelve o'clock

The House of Representatives agreed to the Senate amendment to the bill providing for the instruction of youth in the county of Washington, and passed several other bills relating to the District of Columbia, viz: To incorporate the Young Men's Christian Association

in the city of Washington. To establish in the city of Washington a new street, to

be called Colfax street.

To define the powers and duties of the Levy Court of the county of Washington.

To incorporate the Potomac Ferry Company.

To incorporate the Colored Catholic Male Society of the city of Washington.

The House also passed the Senate bill to amend the act of March 3, 1863, to promote the progress of the useful arts. It extends the time within which patentees who have neglected to pay the first fees may secure their patents for six months from and after the passage of this

On motion of Mr. TRACEY, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill giving bounty to

soldiers who have served for less than three years. The House then resumed the consideration of the loan bill, which, after debate was passed. It authorizes four hundred millions of dollars to be borrowed on coupon or registered bonds, redeemable after any period not less than five nor more than thirty years, or payable at any period not more than forty years from date, of denominations not less than fifty dollars, and at an annual rate of interest not exceeding six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin : or on Treasury notes in lieu of the above bonds, to the extent of two hundred millions of dollars, of denominations not less than ten dollars, payable at any time after three years from date, with interest at an annual rate not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, payable in lawful money semi-annually, or at the maturity of the notes. The Secretary is authorized to dispose of the bonds, or any part thereof, in the United States or in Europe. The bill contains several other important provisions relating to financial matters.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864.

Among the business in the SENATE a report, made by Mr. CHANDLER, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to provide for the repairs and preservation of certain public works of the United States, recommending that the Senste recode from its amendments. The report was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government, with amendments

Mr. JOHNSON offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senste if any authority has been given any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to ob-tain recruits in Ireland or Canada for our army or navy; and whether any such recruits have been obtained or whe-ther, to the knowledge of the Government, Iri-hmen or Canadians have been induced to emigrate to this country in order to be recruited; and if so, what measures, if any,

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Post Office Committee, re ported a bill to provide salaries in lieu of commissions for postmasters. He said that under the present system the De partment had to keep voluminous accounts in this connection which by this bill would be dispensed with. The bill leaves it to the Postmaster General to fix the salaries according to what have been the receipts of the respective

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER three several bills were

taken up and passed, viz: The bill repealing certain provisions of law concerning

samen on board of public and private vessels of the Uni-

The bill for increased facilities of telegraph communica-tion between the Atlantic and Pacific States and the Ter-

And the bill for the promotion of commerce and improve-ment of navigation. This bill authorizes the publishing and cale of charts, maps, and nautical books of coasts of the United States, as well as of foreign seas, the sale to be at he cost of printing, engraving, and paper.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill in addition to the several acts concerning intercourse between the loyal and disloyal States. Mr. MORRILL moved an amendment thereto, by which, instead of repealing so much of a former act as prohibits all commercial intercourse, the exception is made so far as may be necessary to supply the actual wants of loyal persons residing within the lines, and allow them to sell or market the products of their own labor or of freedmen, &c. The bill was postponed until to-day, in order to have the amendments printed.

In the House of Representatives a committee of conference was, on motion of Mr. Wilson, ordered to be appointed on the disagreeing amendments to the Senate bill regulating cases arising from landlord and tenant in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on Measures, Weights and Coinage, reported a bill to facilitate returns to deposi tors for deposits of bullion in the assay effice at New York which was passed.

Mr. UPTON called up the contested election case of Lin sey against Scott, from the third Congressional district of Missouri. The House passed a resolution confirming Mr Scott in his seat. Mr. SCOFIELD called up the resolution reported from

the Committee of Elections declaring that John Kline in not entitled to the seat as a Representative from the third Congressional district of Pennsylvania, but that Leonard Myers is entitled to retain his scat. The resolution was agreed to.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

In the SENATE, a memorial was presented by Mr. Mon. back the House bill to smend the act to provide for the RILL from Rev. Dr. Sunde; land and others, remonstrating

> Mr. COLLAMER, from the Committee on Post Offices for postmasters in lieu of commissions.

This bill provides that the annual compensation of post masters shall be at a fixed salary, in lieu of commissions to be divided into five classes, exclusive of the postmaste of the city of New York Postmasters of the first class to receive not more than four thousand dollars nor less than three thousand dollars; postmasters of the second class to receive less than three thousand dollars and not less than two thous-nd dollars; postmasters of the third class to re-ceive less than two thousand dollars, and not less than one thousand dollars; postmasters of the fourth class to receive less than one thousand dollars and not less than one hun-dred dollars; postmasters of the fifth class to receive 1-se than one hundr d dollars. The compensation of the post-master of New York to be six thousand dollars per snown. take effect on the first day of July, eight en hundred and sixty-four; and the compensation of postmasters of the several classes aforesaid to be established by the Post-

After some explanations and debate the bill was passed Mr. GRIMES called up the bill to provide for the imrovement of the grounds of the Government hospital for the insane, by an exchange of lands, which was passed.

Mr Foster reported, without amendment, the bill to regulate prize proceedings and the distribution of prize noney, and for other purposes. He explained that the bill was a consolidation of various bills on the subject; and that these proposed regulations had been carefully examined by the Navy Department, and had met with the approval of the Judge and Attorney of Massachusetts.

Mr FESSENDEN made a report from the committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses on the bill to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay the interest on the public debt He explained the recommendations relative to incomesbanks, and whiskey, as follows:

On incomes, five per cent. on all not exceeding five thousand dollars; and seven and a half per cent, on income over five and not exceeding ten thousand per cent, on all exceeding ten thousand dollars. On whiskey, one dollar and fifty cents, after July 1864, and two dollars after February 1st, 1865.

On banks the tax is essentially the same as the Senate'

The other amendments recommended by the committee were not read, but the report of the committee was con

ourred in. The bill making appropriations for certain civil expense of the Government came up as the regular order of busi

An amendment offered by Mr. SUMNER to repeal th constwice slave-trade was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Conness. Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Lane of Hansas. Morgan. Morrill. Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, and Wilson—13.

Nays—Messrs Buckalaw, Carli'e, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis. H. rris. Hendricks, Hicks, Howe, Johnson, Mcdougall, Nesmith, Powell. hi hardoo, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbuli, and Van Winkle—20.

Mr. COLLAMER moved an amendment appropriating to thousand dollars for publishing the continuation of the work of Schoolcraft upon the North American Indians

which, after debate, was agreed to. Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment providing that in the courts of the United States there shall be no exclusio of any witness on account of color.

Mr. Buckalew proposed to amend the amendmen by providing that no witness should be excluded because he is a party to or interested in the issue tried.

After debate Mr. Buckalew modified his amendme so as to confine it to civil cases. It was then adopted. And Mr. SUMNER's amendment, as thus amended, was

agreed to by the following vote: YEAS—Meeers Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Colla ner, Conness, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Har'an, Howard fowe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sprague lumner, Wade, Wilkinson and Wison—22. NATS-Me.srs. Buckalew, Carlie, Cowan, Davis, Har s, Hendricks, Hikes, Johnson, Nesmith, Powell, Sichart ris, Hendricks, Hikes, Johnson, Nesmith, Powell, Bichar son, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and Wi

Mr. WILKINSON offered an amendment repealing th slause in certain laws of 1862, making appropriations, re spectively, of one hundred thousand dollars and five hundred thousand dollars, for the exportation and colonization

Mr. WILSON said the scheme was a miserable failure that the process had suffered, many had died; and that the remainder had been brought back in a wretched condition, notwithstanding the flourish that was made with regard to the enterprise, and the fact that a member of the Cabinet had gone to Concord, New Hampshire, to culo-

gize the enterprise. After some debate the amendment was adopted. Several other amendments were made to the bill, after which it was reported to the Senste, when Mr. SUMNER asked a separate vote on an amendment repealing the provisions of the law regulating importation of slaves into any port of the United States.

This amendment was adopted by the following vote : YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle. Fessenden, Foot Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kaneas, Mergan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Kyck, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—23 NATS—Mersrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Hendricks, Hicks, John son, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and Willey—14.

The bill was then passed-year 32, pays 4-the latter being Messrs. CARLILE, HENDRICKS, POWELL, land

SAULSBURY. The Senate, at twenty minutes after five P. M. went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, made a report from the

ittee of conference on the internal revenue bill. He explained some of the provisions of the report, as follows: The tax remained a dollar a barrel on ale; on spirits, rom and after July 1 to February 1, one dollar and fifty

cents per gallon, and, after that day, two dollars per gallon; on receipts of express companies, three per cent instead of two and a half; coal three per cent, instead of five per cent; income tax so arranged that all incomes above \$600 and under \$5,000, taxed five per cent.; above \$5,000 and not exceeding \$10,000, seven-and-a half per cent.; bank tax, one per cent. on circulation, and one-half per cent. on deposits, one half per cent. on capital, and two per cent. on all circulation above a certain amount.

The House concurred in the report. The House passed the bill to amend the Pacific railroad

The bill further to regulate and provide for the enrolli and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes, was then taken up.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a substitute for this bill, which roposes to dispense with commutation entirely, and to eave the law in relation to substitutes as it now is. As explained by Mr. SCHENCK-

This substitute provides that the President, in his discretion, may order a draft for not more than three nor less than one year. Any person volunteering or offering as a substitute for a drafted man, mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall re-ceive a bounty of one hundred dollars, and if for a term of two years a bounty of two hundred dollars, and if for a term of three years a bounty of three hundred deliars; one half of which shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-fourth at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-fourth at the end of his term of service; and in case of his death while in the service, the residue of his bounty shall be paid to his legal representative; and in case he is honorably discharged, from wounds or sickness incurred in the ser-vice, he shall receive the full bounty. Among other provi-sions it permits drafted men, substitutes, or volunteers to select the companies or corps of their respective States into which they will go. The Secretary of War is re quired to discharge any minor who enlisted without the consent of his parents or guardians. And his substitute permits soldiers to be obtained from States in rebellion to be incorporated with the regiments of loyal States procur

This bill gave rise to a protracted debate, which occu pied the House till six o'clock in the evening, when an adjournment took place, leaving the bill still pending. The following is a sketch of the debate :

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, said that the rebellion must be put down-if not in ten years, then in twenty years; no matter how long, the war will last until the rebellion is suppressed. If peace should be made to day on com-promise, every sensible man must know it could not last sixty days. If we recognised this Southern Confederacy as a distinct nationality—we living on this side end they on the other, with a border from the mouth of the Petemac to the Gulf of Mexico-we may expect marauding guerrillas, war, murder, robbery, and every thing else.
Nothing but the putting down of the rebellion could insure
success. He had heretofore said, and now repeated, that, although the war was not prosecuted for the destruction of slavery, yet such would be the cousequence. No peace could be made on any other terms than that this should be a republican Government throughout all the States There could be no peace but by submitting to the Constitution, and putting an end to slavery. He could no more think of procuring peace without this, than he would of healing up the wounds in the body of one of our poor soldiers by leaving a ball in. He would not retain slavery to fester and irritate the body politic

Mr. Odell, of New York, was opposed to the repeal of

Mr. ODELL, of New York, was opposed to the repeal of the commutation clause. The people had received that provision with favor. In his own State many citizens had relieved themselves from three years service by the pay ment each of three hundred dollars, and they had certificates to that effect in their pockets. But by the substitute of the gentlemen from Ohio (Mr SCHENCK) other citizens are to be deprived of a similar privilege. There should be no such discrimination. Congress should so legislate that the people may understand that we have a fixed principle and purpose. He was not one whit behind that gentleman and purpose. He was not one whit behind that gentleman in his anxiety to fill up the army. His State was first in the war, and would be last out of it. But there was better way than that now proposed, and he believed that, ente with the bounty, we can volunteering and enlists get all the men we want. It is deep in the hearts of the people that the Government, in the prosecution of this war, shall be sustained; and the Democratic party, to which he belonged, is not belond the other in accomplishing this desirable purpose. We are in for the war. Whether the contest shall continue for a long or a short time, New York and the other Northern States will sustain the Govern

ment in carrying on the war.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said if Congress should persist in retaining the commutation clause, our armies will not be adequately filled, and the rebellion could not be put down during the term of this Congress or under this Administration. He referred to the example of England in raising troops; and if this was not sufficient to stimulate ourselves, we should take a lesson from what our fathers did in the Revolutionary war. We had not done as much as they did to this end, in view of the relative circumstances of the country. We shall not rise to the height of the occasion till the representatives of the people rise to the height of the occasion; till the representatives rise and meet them in the way of manhood and victory. If we will not take example by England and our Revolutionary sires we should take example from our enemies. He was free to say they fought well—they were unanimous. go into the war with the desperation and abandonment of they have plucked up by the roots and flung into the con Volunteering and drafting were resorted to during the Revolutionary war. We have the right to force men into the field. He appealed to the House to strike out the nmutation clause, which was a stumbling block, and

then they would give us an army, victory, and peace. Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, repeated what he said on a former occasion, namely: that the policy of resort ing to conscription instead of volunteering was the worst which the Government could adopt. In the spring of 1862 volunteering was progressing so rapidly that the chair-man of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs (Mr. Wilson) said it must stop, and it was stopped by the Government. At the commencement of the war it was conducted on the principle that if those who engaged in the rebellion would lay down their arms, they should enjoy their constitutional rights intset. There was then no lack volunteers who raised to the defence of the flag the factious meeting of the Governors at Altoona which perated upon the President and induced him to change e policy and substitute a new one, which has failed, and

Mr. MALLORY replied to Mr. GARFIELD, contending that the power to conscript was never exercised during the Revolutionary war or during the war of 1812. Mer was reserved for this Congress to raise armies in this after volunteering, which progressed so rapidly, had been stopped. All knew that the effort to procure men by drafting is a failure, and now it was proposed to put the iron hand of oppression on our own people as we do on those of the South. The day of reckoning is approaching. If the people are not interfered with they will harl the present party from power, saying, "Away, we never knew you," and they will place instead of them those who respect the rights of the people. He contended that the policy of collecting negroes into the military service had caused the loss of ten white men for every negro that was recruited He said that the attempt which had been made to make out the negro a better soldier than the white man was founded upon lying despatches manufactured for the purpose, which the facts upon investigation did not sustain. He read a letter from Governor Bramiette, of Kentucky, ago, by Mr Blaine, of Maine, applauding the valor of colored troops at Frankfort, was founded in error; that, to far from showing bravery, the negroes fled in terror and

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, said the gentleman would acquit im of having wilfully endeavored to deceive the House. Be and merely read the despatch received here, and he would say that he had been informed that the negro troops

mr. Mallory end that black troops never could be equal to white soldiers. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, moved that the bill and pending amendment be laid on the table. Disagreed to-year 56

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, referred to official figures to show that his State has a surplus of four thousand men. Massachusetts is not, he said, as his been charged, behind her quots. As long as there is a life left or a dollar to spend his State would perform all the duty

required of her.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, asked what proportion of these troops were colored men enlated in Maryland, Ohio, Canada, and Washington? Mr. Dawes replied that the estimates did not include colored men since the first of April.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said he would with-Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said he would withhold his vote for the repeal of the commutation clause in deference to what he supposed to be the public sentiment. As to Massachusetts, she has met substantially every call of the President for troops. She does not desire by a rigid conscription to give offence to her citizens or to the country, so far as the war can be prosecuted vigorously and with a reasonable hope of success by military means.

Mr. BOUTWELL said, in reply to Mr. MALLORY, that he happened to know that the design to issue the emancipation proclamation was precedent to the meeting of the Gavenian.

tion proclamation was precedent to the meeting of the Governors at Altoons, and therefore the Governors had noth-

ing to do with it
Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, asked whether he understoon the gentleman to say the proclamation was not dependent on the meeting of any set of men.

Mr. BOUTWELL remarked that when he took the floor,

he specifically stated he would not be put on the witness stand. He had made the declaration and was willing to abide by it. The decree of emancipation is eternal on the continent. Kentucky, of all the tates, should have been for the Union; but in the hour of trial she bowed her knee to slavery. She has rendered herself a subject of pity o the people of this continent and the world. She had his

sympathics.

Mr. Mallory, (interrupting,) said he met that remark with scorn, and despised it.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he had still hope that Kentucky

would vet redeem berself. Mr. MALLORY again interrupted and was loudly called to order. He said he would defend his State even it Heaven itself

Mr BOUTWELL remarked that some of the sons o Kentucky were true to liberty, supporting the Constitution and Union and against the institution of slavery.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, replied that it became the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) to denounce the institution of slavery in the full blaz- of the fact that, as a Democrat, be was the most violent pro-slavery man to be found, and a wocated the rendering up of fugitive slaves be found, and avvocated the rendering up of ingitive slaves to those whom he now regarded as infamous scoundrels in slave States! [Laughter] But the member had sold himself to the engmires of slavery, and he supposed for a price. He now got up and denounced slavery as one of the direct crimes ever perpetrated, and those who own slaves as sinners and miscreauts. He had always heard that one renerated that one renerated the state of the same transfer and the same transfer. rade was worse than ten Turks; and this one renegade was werse than ten of the old Abolitionists.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, said it amounted

to very little what this House should do on the subject of conscription. The whole principle is anti republican and anti-American; and when force is resorted to the fundaasti-American; and when lorce is resorted to the lunda-mental principle of Government—namely, the assent of the people—is violated. The law which it was proposed to amend is a failure. He repeated that, until some Govern-ment or Administration shall adopt the policy of reconwhich the Government is founded, we will go on from one estruction, and disintegration. Until the olive branch is extended we cannot have peace; and this must be reached through the civil, and not the military department. He would lay down his life, all that he held dear, to restore the Union; and it was because he was in favor of the Union that he was opposed to war. War is disunion, annihilation, and destruction. Already there has been expended more blood and treasure than could be accumulated or such a purpose for twenty five years ; and the fact that laws of this character are resorted to shows that the people are against the war. In his opinion, all the States in this Union would be once more gathered together without the firing of another gus, or the shedding of another drop of blood. He then proceeded to support his assertion by re-ferring to the unanimous address of the members of the Confederate Congress, in which they said they were will ng for peace on terms consistent with the honor, integrity. and the independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of their domestic institutions; and he referred

In conclusion, Mr. W. said no party should succeed in the Presidential election that does not meet this issue fairly, equarely, and broadly The people are tired of this bloodsheu Had he the power he would put two candidates in the field—one for war, and the other for negotia-tion and reconstructing the Union. He would forfeit all his present and future prosperity and possessions if the peace caudidate did not receive an overwhelming majority. In these views he had expressed himself independently of

Mr. KERNAN, of New York, in replying to Mr. WOOD. said that one of the mistortunes of all civil wars, calamities, and disasters was that extreme men seek to control events, giving to moderate and conservative men no share in public affairs. We have extreme men, on one side and he other, really controlling public events. It was not following their course we shall go down to ruin. have gentlemen who will stand up here, like his col rague, under the circumstances surrounding us, and say that without another gun being fired we can have peace and Union If his colleague could only show the least rea sonable chance of restoring the Union and preserving the Government without further bloodshed, who did not know that any man would struggle to do what his colleague said could be occomplished? His colleague had spoken of ob could be occomplished the firing of another gnn. But to taining peace without the firing of another gnn. But to what line could you withdraw your armies? What would you do with Kentucky? Would you leave her to the ten-Border States who stand by the old flag?

have been made for the negotiation of an honorable peace, and rejected by this Administration.

Mr. KERNAN supposed the first was before Fort Sumter was fired upon, and yet the gentleman, when that was done, was one of the strongest men for putting down the rebellion. This was when the cause was popular. And he was one of those who raised the Mozart regiment.

Mr. Wood said all he had sought to do with that regi ent was to protect the capital, not to carry on a war t subjugate the Southern States, and his colleague had here tofore heard him state this fact.

Mr KERNAN replied, that in the years 1861 and 1862. when the popular current ran in the direction of protect ing the Constitution and Union, his colleague did not raise his voice against it He (Mr. KERNAN) was in the Dom ocratic State Convention of 1861, and the politicians with whom his colleague seted and the Convention passed resolutions declaring against secession, and in favor of putting down the rebellion, protesting at the same time against the course of the Administration in putting in force martia law in loyal States. The gentleman and his friends de nounced us for embarrassing the Administration, and they went for the Union ticket [Laughter] The Mozart regi-ment was a three years' regiment, and his friend from New York (Mr. ODELL) was authority for the at tement.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD said this was not so. Mr. UDELL, of New York. The statement is exactly so.
[Laughter and applicate.] The regiment was raised by the Union Defence Committee, of which my colleague was

nember, or soting as such. Mr. Wood. As Mayor of New York I was a member o mittee. [Laughter.] DEL. When Tammany Hall proposed to raise

regiment of soldiers, Mozart Hall, under the patronage of my colleague (Mr. Wood,) would not be behind, and they asked permission to raise one. My colleague began the work, and said be raised the regiment at a private expendi ure of six thousand dollars. A better and braver regi-ment never left New York to defend the country. Its Major had been brought here in a dying condition. sorry to hear my conteague say he raised the regiment merely to defend the capital. It was not so. It enlisted for the war, and many of its members had fought with the soldiers from my own district. My colleague exhorted men to go by thousands. If I had power to send troops into the field I would not like my colleague repudate them.

Mr Wood If it is true that I raised so many men for such deeds of blood, may Almighty God forgive me for the sin and crime. I repeat, the regiment was raised to defend the capital when it was menaced As to the term of

its service, I had no power over it. Mr KERNAN resumed his remarks, speaking against the extremes of party, and repeating that we cannot have peace except by showing that we have power to put down armed resistance. He expressed filmself to be opposed to repealing the commutation clause, and was authorized by a number of fellow Democrats to say that they would vote men and money to put down the war, but not in a vindic tive spirit, or with a view of exterminating those in arms

No question was taken on the pending amendments to the bill, and the House, at a few minutes to six o'clock, adjourned.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1864.

In the SENATE an unfavorable report was made by Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, on the joint resolution which proposed to allow Senators and Representatives in Congress to visit forts, military prisons, and hospitals in their respective States.

Mr. SAULSBURY submitted a resolution requiring the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether Henry F. by any order of the War Department, and, if so, on what Chimo, &c.

charge, &co. Objected to by Mr. SUMNER, and went over

Mr. HALE, from the Naval Committee, reported back he Senate bill for the establishment of a navy yard and depot at Cairo, with a recommendation that the Senate do not agree to the House substitute, namely, to appoint a commission to examine and report on a proper site. After a brief debate the substitute was agreed to by yeas 22,

naya 9. Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affaire, introduced a bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States of America and the United States of Columbia, of February, 1864, renewing the provisions of treaties heretofore with New Granada and Costa Rica, &c.; and it was considered and passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the loan bill from the House nd it was considered and passed, with an amendment which excepts the \$75,000,000 of bonds now advertised from the provision under which all bonds, Treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States are to be free of taxation by or under State or municipal authority, and mother which makes the engraved signature of the Register on all coupons, erroneously described as Treasurer of the United States, of the same force and validity as if his official designation had been correctly stated.

Mr. Howard, from the committee on the subject, reported back the Pacific railroad bill from the House, with a substitute, being the Senate bill, which has heretofore passed the Senate.

The House bill establishing a Bureau for Freedmen's Affairs was discussed until half-past eleven o'clock at night vithout coming to a vote upon the subject.

The House of Representatives took up the resoution introduced by Mr. INGERSOLL last Monday, declaring, as the opinion of the House, that all permits heretofore issued by the Treasury Department, allowing persons to trade within the limits of any States now or heretofore in rebellion, should be revoked, and no more issued. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that the resolution be postponed for ten days. This was agreed to-yeas 72, pays 60. bo, in effect, the subject is postponed beyond he present session.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution, which hes over, and is

s follows: Resolved, That Congress has a constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, as well in the recognition of new Powers as in other matters; and it is the constitu-tional duty of the President to respect that policy, not less n diplomatic negotiations than in the use of the national force when authorized by law, and the propriety of any declaration of foreign policy by Congress is sufficiently proved by the vote which pronounces it; and such proposition, while pending and undetermined, is not a fit topic of d plomatic explanation with any foreign Powers.

Mr. HOLMAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that in the appointment of persons to places in the House, proference ought to be given to those who have een permanently injured in the line of military duty.

Mr. Ganson, of New York, moved a suspension of the rules in order to introduce a resolution increasing the pay of clerks, &c. of the House twenty per centum. The House refused to suspend the rules-yeas 45, nays 52. Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, reported a joint resolution which was passed, authorizing a diversion of appropriation

or the enlargement of the Navy Department building. The report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Senate's amendments to the tariff bill was taken up and the amendments considered, but not all agreed to. A committee of conference has been appointed on this bill.

The House bill relative to the draft was the principal ousiness at the night session. Several substitutes were offered for this bill, one of which was the Senate bill repealing the commutation clause in the enrolment act, but retaining the substitute principle. This was rejected by a large majority. A substitute, offered by Mr. SMITHERS, which proposed to authorize the President to call for volunteers, &c., and to enact that no commutation shall be allowed, failed by only two majority. The subject was not concluded when the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1864.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, took up the bill in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection.

This bill, after debate, and the engrafting upon it of everal amendments, was passed. One of the amendments adopted allows trade as far as it may be necessary to the necessities of loyal persons residing in insurrectionary States within our army lines, and to enable them to market in the Loyal States the products of their own labor or the abor of freedmen and others employed and paid by them

Mr. Powell moved to take the question on the pending motion of Mr. Howard to reconsider the vote by which the bill to prevent military interference in elections was passed. The motion to reconsider was rejected-yeas 19, аув 23. Mr. RIDDLE called up the resolution to allow all Sena-

17, nave 24. The bill to establish the "Freedmen's Bureau" came up as unfinished business, and occupied almost the entire sitting. The bill was debated at great length, and received several amendments. It was then passed, year 21, pays 9. Mr. HARLAN submitted a resolution, which was ordered to be printed and laid over until to-day, requesting the President to appointed a day for humiliation and prayer.

tors and Representatives in Congress to visit all forts and

military hospitals and prisons; and it was rejected-yeas

The Senate, at midnight, adjourned. In the House of Representatives the Senate's amendments to the loan bill were taken up. Mr. Holman noved an amendment providing that nothing in this act shall impair the right of any State to tax the bonds, notes, and other obligations of the United States as other per sonal property is taxed. It was rejected, yess 71, mays 77. The amendments of the Senate were agreed to.

A bill reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department was

The House reconsidered-yeas 83, pays 71-the vote of last night by which it rejected the substitute of Mr. SMITHERS for the amendatory corolment bill. The amendment of Mr. SMITHERS was then further discussed and finally adopted; and the bill, as thus amended, was passed, yess 78, nays 73. It occupied the remainder o the day's sitting.

This bill, as it passed authorizes the President to call for any number of volunteers, who are to be paid bounties at the following rates, and according to the term of service: for one year, \$200; for two years, \$300; and for three years, \$400. Substitutes for drafted men are to participate in this provision. In case a sufficient number of volunteers shall not be procured in sixty days, then the President is to order a draft for one year. Minors under eighteen years of age, enlisted without their parents' or guardians' consent, are to be discharged. No commutation

The House, at five o'clock, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1864. In the SENATE a resolution in relation to the construc-

tion of gunboats, heretofore offered by Mr. HALE, was called up by him and adopted. It instructs the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire what progress has been made in the construction of the gunboats contracted for in 1862, with whom the contract was made on the part of the Government, whose plans adopted, what is the prospect of their being launched, and whether Zimmerman, of the city of Washington, has been arrested other vessels have been contracted for on the model of the

with an executive

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign R tions, to whom was referred the message of the President and accompanying documents in relation to Mexican affairs, and involving the question of the conduct of France, reported that so far as the committee had examined the documents they were unable to affirm whether they were of sufficient importance to justify their publication. As a question of economy, he moved that the question of printing be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. ANTHONY thought the Judiciary Committee would be the proper reference. Mr. WADE said these documents were more valuable than two-thirds of the documents ordinarily printed. To

suppress the publication would give rise to suspicion tha something was wrong when there may not be. Mr Cowan said nebody would read them if printed, as

the people had something else to think about just now. After further debate the Committee of Foreign Affairs were discharged from the consideration of the subject, and it was refered to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee declaring Mesers, Fishback and Baxter not entitled to seats as Senators from Arkansas was taken up.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, desired to postpone the resolution tili December next.

Mr. HALE thought the question ought to be settled before Congress adjourned. It was a Presidential year. If the Senate should adjourn without action upon it, and the election should be decided by such votes as those of Arkansas and Louisians, the party thus defeated might not be satisfied, and might not be disposed to submit to it. He

deemed the question pregnant with civil war. Mr. TEN EYCK said that if there was a Senator more nxious than himself to see these States restored to the Union, he would like to see him; but there was no doubt Arkansas was still in a state of rebellion. He would like o admit gentlemen of such respectability as the claimants, but the President, by authority of law, had proclaimed that State in a condition of rebellion, and that decree had not been changed. He urged the immediate settlement of the question.

Mr. WADE moved to postpone this Arkansas question and take up the House bill making provision for the whole subject of the reorganization of rebel states.

After further debate, this motion was agreed to. The resolution of the Judiciary Committee was then depted-yeas 27, nays 6. So the Secutors from Arkaneas re excluded. The Senate considered and passed, with amendments,

the House bill further to provide for enrolling the national

forces. One of the amendments proposes to impose a special tax of five per cent. on all incomes over six hundred dollars to pay the bounties. The House of Representatives concurred in the

Senate amendments to the bill regulating prize proceedings and the distribution of prize money. Mr. TRACY, from the Committee for the District of Coumbia, reported a bill to incorporate the National Union

Insurance Company, and it was passed. Mr. Dawes called up the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, declaring that Hon. Robert C. Schenck having resigned his commission as major general before the commencement of the present session of Congress, was not, by reason of having held such military commission, disqualified from membership in this House; but that Hon. F. P. Blair, having held his commission as major general after the commencement of this session, did thereby decline and disqualify himself from holding a seat in this

House. This resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Dawes called up the resolution, heretofore reported from the Committee of Elections, providing for the appointment of a commissioner to proceed to Arkansas and ascertain all the facts relative to the establishment of a State Government therein, &c.

Mr. Brown advocated a substitute, reported by him from the Committee of Elections, declaring all acts of secession to be void, and that whenever the authority of the United States has been completely restored over any State it is entitled to representation.

After further proceedings, Mr. Davis, of Maryland, moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table. This was agreed to-yeas 80, pays 47.

The House then took up and disposed of the Senate's mendments to the miscellaneous appropriation bill.

The report of the committee of conference on the tariff bill was concurred in, and several bills were passed.

GEN. MCCLELLAN AT LAKE GEORGE.

Maj. Gen. McCLELLAN made the following speech on being serenaded Saturday last, the 18th instant, at the Fort Wisliam Henry Hotel, near Lake George, New York. The General was introduced by Judge Brown, and spoke

"I thank you, my friends, for this welcome and pleasing evidence of your regard. It is a most happy termination the delightful week I have passed in the beau ful region, smoog such warm and friendly bearts. When men come, as you have done, some many miles from the mountains and valleys, it means something more than empty compliment or idle courtesy. At all events, I so regard it; and understand this sudden gathering of men who are in truth the strength of the nation, as intended to show your love and gratitude to the gallant men who have so long fought under my command, and as an evidence to any was may dare to doubt, whether abroad, at home, or in the rebellious States, that the people of this portion of the country intend to support to the last the Union of our great nation, the sacredness of its Constitution and laws, against whoever may attack them. I do not flatter myself that this kind demonstration is a mark of personal legard to me, but that it means far more than that You add to the cogent arguments afforded by the deeds of your sons and brothers in the field the sauction and weight of your opinion in favor of the justice and vital importance of which should never be perverted or lost sight of

It has been my good fortune to have had near me in very trying times meny of your near relations. In truth there must be among you now men who went with me brough the memorable seven days of tate that commenced just two years ago to-day. It is only just that I should thank you now for the valor and patri tem of your one and brothers who were with me in the Army of the otomac from Yorktown to Antieram. Yet h they be other than brave and patriolie, for they first on w the light amid scenes classical in our earliest history, and sprang from anccetors who won and he d their mountains in hundreds of combats against the Indians, the Freuch and the English After a gallant defence of the now runed ramparts of William Heary, the blood of the yell your g andsires moistened the very ground on which y u now stand in a butchery permitted by the cruei apality of Monteaim, who, two years afterward, suffered it his crimes in the great battle under the wills of Quebec. where others of your accestors bore a most boudrable part. Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Sarstoga, are all names usde sacred to you by the bravery of your fathers who there made illustrious the name of American to ope-

"In this latter and more dreadful war you and yours have proved worthy of the reputation of your pred-coss and whatever sacrifice may yet be necessary, I am confident that you will never consent willingly to be citizens of a divided and degraded nation, but that you will so support the actions of your fellow-countrymen in the that we shall be victorious, and again have peace and a remaited country, when the hearts of the North and South shall sgain beat in anison as they did in the good old thures of the Kevolution, when our Union and Constitution shall be as firm as the mountains which encircle this lovely lake, and the future of the Republic shall be as sevene as the waters of Horison, when no breeze ripples its sur-

The cost of the National Monument to be erected a Gettysburg in commemoration of the Union dead who fel upon that fatal field will be \$50,000. Its height is to be fifty feet. The design consists of a shaft of marble crowned with a colossal bronze statute of the Goddess of Liberty, fifteen feet high. The base, of solid white marble, has four buttresses, each supporting a statue representing respectively History, War, Peace, and Plenty.